FIRST REPORT OF \textit{PELTOPHORUS ADUSTUS} (Fall) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Baridinae) in \textit{Mexico}, with Two New Host Associations

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\textit{Peltophorus adustus} (Fall) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Baridinae) is recorded for the first time in Mexico, on \textit{Agave vivipara} L. (= \textit{Agave angustifolia} Haw.) and \textit{A. cupreata} Trel. & A. Berger (Asparagaceae). Adult weevils were found attacking the agave seed pods, and larvae fed in seeds of these agaves. The damage to the seed pods and seeds of \textit{Agave} L. by this weevil are described.

Mexico is a center of diversity for \textit{Agave}, with many native and commercial species with local, regional, and international impact (Gentry 1982; Granados 1993). In the Mexican state of Guerrero, wild populations and small commercial plantations of “maguey espadín” (\textit{A. vivipara}) and “maguey papalote” (\textit{A. cupreata}) are harvested for elaboration of the distilled beverage mezcal, with a continuing increase in land area dedicated to this crop (Barrios et al. 2006).

Cultivated agaves are affected by many insect pests, mainly the agave weevil, \textit{Scyphophorus acupunctatus} Gyllenhal (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) (Vaurie 1971; Waring and Smith 1986; Velázquez et al. 2006). In Mexico, \textit{Agave} species are also affected by several other insect pests (Espinosa et al. 2005; Barrios et al. 2006; Aquino et al. 2007; González et al. 2007; Pérez and Rubio 2007). In Guerrero, two weevils have been reported as pests in mezcal agaves, \textit{S. acupunctatus} (Barrios et al. 2006) and the spotted agave weevil, \textit{Peltophorus polymitus} Boheman (González-Hernández et al. 2015).

During recent collecting efforts conducted in native \textit{Agave} populations in Guerrero, we observed adults of \textit{P. adustus} damaging seed pods (Fig. 1A) and larvae feeding in seeds of \textit{A. cupreata} and \textit{A. vivipara} (Fig. 1B), which affected seed viability. Pupal development occurred inside the seed pods among damaged seeds (Fig 1C). Adults emerged from their pupal chamber constructed of damaged seed parts (Fig. 1D, E). Adult weevils were killed and conserved in 70% alcohol, pinned, and identified using the key by Sleeper (1963) and by comparison with identified specimens of \textit{P. polymitus}. Voucher specimens were deposited in the Entomological Collection at Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Querétaro, Mexico.

\textit{Peltophorus adustus} (Fig. 2) is a moderately abundant species in \textit{Agave palmeri} Engelm. (Sleeper 1963) in Arizona and New Mexico, USA (Fig. 3). It can be easily distinguished from \textit{P. polymitus} by...